### ANOTHER SWELTERING DAY. CLEAR SKIES AND A BLAZING BUN TEMPERED BY LITTLE BREEZE.

How the City Prepared Itself After its Fiery Experience of Tuesday—The Wanderers who Sought in Vain for Teddy Goffie's Hut —Switching a Hain Storm off the Track.

Yesterday morning the weather was hotter than it was on Tuesday morning, but shortly before 2 o'clock the wind retrograded from the northwest to the southwest, and the coolness of the water was brought into the atmospheric conditions. On Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock the thermometer marked 69°, and yesterday morning at the same hour it marked 77°. At 11 o'clock again, on Tuesday, the temperature was 84°, and yesterday 88°. Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday the thermometer marked the maximum of 92°. Then came the breeze, which tempered the flerce heat. At 2 o'clock on Tuesday the thermometer marked 91°, whereas at the same hour yesterday it marked only 87°. At 3 o'clock on Tuesday the temperature was

93°, against 88° at the same hour yesterday.

These are the figures which were taken at the Signal Service station on the top of the Equitable Insurance building, in lower Broadway. When breeze is stirring the figures shown by the thermometer there are less than those shown by thermometers kept in shaded places in the streets at the earth's level. When the air is sluggish the thermometer in the Signal Service station and the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy in Broadway show almost the same

There was no intimation resterday of a storm centre anywhere in the country which was likely to come our way. The only storm centre was in the distant northwest, and its direction was toward the Canadian territory. For some Inscrutable reason nature continued to seem pleased with herself, and gave no indications of a change. Cheyenne, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, vesterday was happy in a temperature of 33°, but there is no likelihood of an extension of that beatific condition of the atmos-phere to us. The reason of the lack of thunder storms is said to be the absence of moisture in the earth. The parched earth is a bad conductor of electricity, hence, as the explanation roes, the want of those sonorous and cooling onvulsions which mark the customary closing of such days as we have experienced.

By the time of the setting in of the second day of the terrible heat city people began to think of measures for the amelioration of their condition. The head is the chief matter to be considered in hot weather. There was an inordinate rush for straw hats. The factories in New Jersey and Connecticut may have worked during the winter with an eye to the exigency which has thus early arisen, but the stock which they have turned out has proved none too large. On the wholesale dealers of the city the weather of Tuesday operated instantly, and men clustered about the counters of the retailers yesterday like flies about a sugar bowl. The water front looked like a desert before the breeze arose and the shade descended upon it. The decks of vessels that were unloading were covered with awnings. Burling slip was an especially busy place. Its basin was packed with brigs and schooners, which disgorged the brilliant fruit of the tropics all day long. Pyramids of pincappiles and groves of bananas laughed opposite the glaring brick warehouses. Venders' wagons jostled upon the wharves, and men wearing thick woollen gloves and hats whose brims had the circumierence of umbrellas piled them high with fruit that glittered like gold. The dancing, tropical atmosphere seemed natural at this point, but it did not suggest itself so appropriately about the tall iron ships, up and down whose heated sides the woollen-shirted 'longshoremen swarmed sweating. The hospitals were cool and ready. Men who were brought in prostrated by the heat were I the terrible heat city people began to think

state itself so appropriately about the tall iron ships, up and down whose heated sides the woollen-shirted 'longshoremen swarmed sweating.

The hospitals were cool and ready. Men who were brought in prostrated by the heat were showered with ice water, and hollow rubber caps filled with cracked ice were chapped upon their heads.

Even the police were permitted to acknowledge the change in the weather. The Board of Commissioners powerfully and mercifully annulled the regulation which requires them to wear winter clothes until a certain day of the month, and Tuesday's heroic martyrs to discipline and frock costs were yesterday comparatively cool and comfortable functionaries.

In such ways and with such preparations busy levely cool and comfortable functionaries.

In such ways and with such preparations busy levely cool and comfortable functionaries. In such ways and with such preparations busy levely cool and comfortable functionaries. In such ways and with such preparations busy levely even to the such preparation. A stout man, leading two children, slighted from the westide elevated road yesterday at the Harlem liver station. The brown linen in which his body was encased clung to him in sections, and what had once been a standing collar was now a attachless wreck.

"Can you tell me where there's a cool spot?"

"Can you tell me where there's a cool spot?" he asked a man upon the lone flight of wooden stous that so of persons had overheard the estranger's question, but, not hearing the reply, followed ciosely at his hoels, as if bent upon the same errand. The direction given to the stranger was to keep along. Shady Path, which, beginning in front of the railway station, winds for several miles through woods and over rocks, and finally debouches into a sort of elevated plateau. Here stands the lefty stand-plpe tower by means of which Croton water is supplied to the continuous and the color water many women, carrying infants in their arms or leading children by the hand. The Harlem at this point, as is well known, is under a lee from a southerly wind, and consequently there was no air stirring there yesterday. The wooded paths were dusty, and the rocks were so warm that they almost bilatered the feet. Even the herd of cows that usually graze on the borders of the swamp, between the wood line and the river, had sought the shade of the great dead the method cows that usually graze on the borders of the swamp, between the wood line and the river, had sought the shade of the great dead the method of the swamp, between the wood line and the river, had sought the shade of the great dead them took compassion upon the sweltering group who were laboriously clambering up the billside.

"You won't find no breeze along the path where sail them other people is," he said. "Your on's chance for a breeze laught of hedded them took advantage of the hillis a porfect labyrinth of paths was must with, and of received the said the sa

Shore road have been open for the reception of guests since May 1, and they are already beginning to fill up. The flerce and early heat has induced many families from the city to seek their country retreats sconer than usual, and last evening, after the sun had set, groups of ladies and gentlemen sat upon the verandas of the numerous handsome stone and frame houses facing the water, and, sufficiently removed from the road to be free from the dust, enjoyed the sea breeze. Later in the evening, when the earth had in some measure recovered from the heat it had been absorbing all day, a few croquet parties ventured on the grounds in front of some of the houses, and pursued their pastime.

lew croquet parties ventured on the grounds in front of some of the houses, and pursued their pastime.

In Brookivn the stone flags in the City Hall plaza threw such a flerce heat upon the front of that building that Mayor Howell is going to abandon his office.

It was a sight yesterday to behold the puddlers of iron in the shops at Paterson. The scene in the rolling mill may be taken as an example. The work of a puddler is to mix the iron as it is being heated. It is like stirring red-hot mush in a huge pot. The men work almost naked in midwinter. Yesterday they were dressed in nothing but their trousers and the wire cases that go over their faces to protect their eyes from the effect of the heat and the flying sparks of fire and metal. These living coals tell on their bare shoulders and breasts like rain, and yet the men heeded it not. As each plees struck there was a hiss and a puff of steam, and the coal dropped half extinguished with the perspiration that covered the skin of the workmen. Perspiration is no name for it. The water could be seen spurting from the pores of the skin at every movement, like the tiny streamlets from a compressed inpile. A single wipe with the dirty towel lying thandy would make the towel so wet that water could be wrung from it. The men must necessarily take something to make up for this immense waste of material. Those who are not total abstainers resort to beer, shops for the sale of which are plentiful in the neighborhood. Water would kill them. It throws them into cramps, and fails to supply the want like beer, unless mixed with cameal. Oatmeal water is used by the temperate; beer by the others. Some of the men drink three and four, and it is asserted that during the hottest weather one man has drunk as much as five gallons of beer a day. These nen make good pay, as thoy should, but a good portion of their wages goes to the purchase of material to make perspiration.

In the callco mills and some other establishments there are processes in which the mate-

beer a day. These men make good pay, as they should, but a good portion of their wages goes to the purchase of material to make perspiration.

In the calico mills and some other establishments there are processes in which the material has to be manipulated in rooms where the temperature is never allowed to go under 115 or 120°. The workmen stay in but a few moments, and then are allowed a time for rest outside to get cooled and recover from the effects. In the winter season the cool weather furnishes a sufficient reaction and refreshment. But in such weather as this, with the air outside almost as bad as in these artificial purgatories, the system does not as readily react, and the effects are very depressing. The reporter remained in one of these places just half a minute, and did not recover from the effects for an hour. The workmen stay in the rooms from five to ten minutes. They have become salamanders by long practice.

The opening of hotels on Coney Island is not to be hastened by weather, however warm. Trains from Brooklyn ran at intervals of one hour yesterday. The trains on Gunther's, Culver's, and Breslin's roads were just comfortably filled. The Sea Beach Railroad carried a few passengers, and the horse car railroad from Ninth avenue, nearly as many. People gathered principally in the neighborhood of Cable's. The plazzas at Vanderveer's, and at Paul Bauer's were thickly settled spots. But few of the other houses were presented to entertain visitors. The Brighton is to be opened on Saturday. To-day the Manhattan Beach trains from Greenpoint begin to run, and the hotel is to be open. The Oriental Hotel will be opened about July 1.

At Rockaway yesterday the beach was thronged. Early in the afternoon the crowd was estimated at 2,000. At noon the thermemeter marked 85° in the shade, A little later, however, a cool breeze sprang up, and the rest of the day was delightful. The water was warm, and for hours hundreds of bathers were in the surf.

the day was delightful. The water was warm, and for hours hundreds of bathers were in the surf.

The only rain reported vesterday was a heavy shower in the vicinity of Albany.

Following are the cases of sunstroke reported in the city and elsewhere:
Peter, a framer, living at 209 East Fourth street, was prostrated on Tuesday while at work at Sixty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, and died in St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday.
Joseph Quigley, a laborer, living at 434 East Fourteenth street, was prostrated while at work at Lexington avenue and 103d street, and was sent to the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital.
An unknown patient taken to the Mount Sinal Hospital Tuesday died yesterday from the effects of sunstroke.

James Russel, living at 296 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, was yesterday prostrated on the Fort Greene plaza.

Alfred Slate, living at 380 Wyckoff street, Brooklyn, was prostrated while planting in his garden yesterday. His recovery is doubtful.

Bernard Breshin, living at 9 State street, Brooklyn, was prostrated yesterday while at work at Merchant's stores, at the foot of Van Dyke street.

John Cornell, living in Bridge street, Brooklyn, was prostrated in Fulton street, in that city, and taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

Patrick Roney, a trackman on the Erie road, was prostrated in Jersey City, yesterday morn-

Patrick Roney, a trackman on the Eric road, was prostrated in Jersey City vesterday morning and taken to the Charity Hospital.

An unknown man of middle age was prostrated in Greene street, Jersey City, and died in a few moments. The body was removed to the Morgue, where it awaits identification.

John Daly, employed in the steel works in Newark, was prostrated while at work yesterday. He was taken to the hospital, where last evening it required four men to hold him in his bed.

William J. Robinson of Jamaica, while standing on a ladder, repairing a house, on Monday,

william J. Roomeon of Jamases, on Monday, ing on a ladder, recairing a house, on Monday was sunstruck, and falling to the ground sustained jujuries of which he died in a few minutes.

Cadwalader Hudson, mate of the sloop Temple, received a sunstruke, while on board his ple, received a sunstroke while on board his vessel at Ocean Park, N. J., Tuceday, from the effects of which he died vesterday. Ignatz Seigfritz died of sunstroke at Bondout

Ignatz Seigritz died of Substrate as available, yesterday.

In Providence, R. I., there were several serious cases of sunstroke yesterday.

At 3:30 P. M., vesterday the temperature at different points was as follows: Albany, 91°; Eleston, 78°; Chicago, 70°; Chicanati, 87°; Cleveland, 82°; Duluth, 55°; Louisville, 88°; New Orleans, 74°; Pittsburgh, 91;°; St, Louis, 89°.

Despatces from various points in New Hamp-Despatces from various points in New Hampshire indicate the hottest day ever experienced. The thermometer ranged from 96° to 101° in the shade, the latter at Manchester. A number of towns registered 100° in the shade. At Lowell, Mass., the mercury reached 102° in the shade. There was a thunder shower last night in Hartford.

The thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy yesterday: At 3 A. M., 74°; 6, 73°; 9, 80°; 12, 88°; 35°; P. M., 94°; 6, 87°; 9, 80°; 12, 78°.

The midnight weather report from the Signal Office in the War Department, at Washington, says:

The midnight weather report from the Signal Office in the War Department, at Washington, says:

"The barometer has fallen in New England and the lake region, and has risen slightly in the Northwest. The winds have shifted to north or west, with lower temperature, in the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, with occasional rains and thunder storms. East to south winds continue in the Gulf States, with partly cloudy weather and occasional rains. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi south to west winds pravail, with partly cloudy weather and occasional rains. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi south to west winds pravail, with partly cloudy weather. The indications are: For the Middle Atlantic States, stationary or falling barometer, stationary or falling barometer and temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly southerly.

For the Gulf States nearly stationary barometer and temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly southerly.

For New England stationary or falling barometer, stationary temperature, wind mostly from south to west, partly cloudy weather, and local rain.

An Outbreak in Burmah.

LONDON. May 27 .- A despatch to the Daily

ty-five followers, crossed the frontier and burnt a village silor a fight. The Governor was killed, and the insurgents are tri-Tuppant. Great excitement prevails on both sides of five for and many Burness are crossing into our ter-sitory for, and many Burness are crossing into our ter-There are rumors to-day of a great pitched battle, in which the insurgents were victorious. The Burmese Embassy remains. Its allowances have been stopped." The Fifth of a Band of River Pirates.

The body of a young man was found in the Sound off Port Morris yesterday, and in the Morgue was last evening recognized as that of John O'Rourke, by his widow, who lives at 486 Pearl street. His true name, she said, was Ephraim Holiand.
On the 17th inst he, in company with four other river pirates, while attempting to rob the schooner Victor, was fired upon by the mate, John Williams. Four of the pirates were captured and sentenced to State prison for ten years. It is supposed that O'Rourks was disabled by a bullet from the mate's pistol.

## Emil Brieman's Body.

The body of a man was found at the foot of East Nineteenth street last evening floating in the river. When taken out it was discovered that the throat was cut from ear to ear. It had been in the water but a few days. At the morque the body was discovered to be that of Prederick Emil Brisman, who cut his wife's throat on last Thursday might in East Bursdenth street. He had repeatedly said before killing his wife that and was unfaithful to him, and that he intended to kill her and then destroy himself in the same manner.

# TRYING TO KILL A BANKER

HARVEY REED'S METHOD OF AVENGING THE LOSS OF HIS SAVINGS.

The Story of the Rise and Fall of the House of Cards of Cazenovia-The Desperate De-positor's Story of his Fruttless Attack. SYRACUSE, May 26 .- The quiet little village of Cazenovia, one of the lovellest in central New York, was thrown into a fever of excitement yesterday afternoon by the attempted murder of E. S. Card, a prominent banker. Mr. Card's assailant was Harvey Reed, a carpenter and joiner, who lives at Erieville. Probably no man in central New York enjoyed a better rep-utation six months ago than did E. S. Card of the firm of E. S. Card & Co., private bankers in Cazenovia. The firm had the confidence of the entire community, and the farmers and poor people intrusted their savings to its keeping, never doubting but the trust would be most religiously kept. Early on the morning of the 26th of January last the citizens of the quiet village were astonished at seeing a crowd in front of the Card Bank, and when it became known that a run was being made upon the institution the astonishment knew no bounds. The business men of Caze-novia declared that there must be some mistake, for it was almost universally believed that the concern was sound and able to meet all of

its obligations.

Mr. E. S. Card, the senior member of the suspended firm, had been a life long resident of Madison County, and for twenty-three years had been actively engaged in the banking business. He was formerly cashier of the National Bank of Cazenovia, which failed in National Bank of Cazenovia, which failed in February, 1872. He resigned his position in Hat institution in 1867, and established a bank under the firm name of E.S. Card & Co., his father being the partner. The nominal capital of the bank was \$10,000. Upon the death of his father, a brother, Mr. B. F. Card, became interested in the bank's business, and is still connected with it. The latter is a member of the firm of T. R. Hawley & Co., commission merchants of New York. This firm, T. R. Hawley & Co., are large operators in produce and grain.

The run on the bank was inaugurated by the The run on the bank was inaugurated by the smaller depositors, without any premonitory symptoms of distruct. As soon as it began, Card called upon his friends for assistance, and the following gentlemen lent him upon collateral the following sums: George Ledyard, \$1,500; D. W. Cameron, \$2,000; Dr. Henry Ford, \$2,000; John W. Howson, Postmaster, \$500; Hobbie & Rouse, \$800; and ex-Member of Assembly W. A. Crandali, \$2,400. These creditors were the richest men in Madison County. Card paid out, he alleges, \$33,000 the first day of the run, but the excitement in the village increased, and when the bank opened its doors next day, the depositors were more clamorous than ever for their money. The besieging creditors were so anxious to get their money, that a riot at one time was imminent, and the police officers of the village had to exert their best efforts to preserve the peace. Threats of lynching Card were freely uttered, and had it not been for the presence of the constabulary, the tragedy that was attempted resterday might have been enacted when the bank failed.

The town tax money, aggregating \$18,000, was in the bank and was a marshile to the bank and was in the bank and was a marshile to the forms.

The town tax money, aggregating \$18,000, was in the bank, and was payable to the Treasuror of Madison County at Morrisville between the lat and the 5th of February. Mr. Card had been instruced to pay to the Union Trust Composition of the Composition of the Union Trust Composition of the Compositio

coat the ball dropped out on the floor. Officer Coon arrested Reed and tock him to the village jail.

Harvey Reed is of a roving disposition, having lived in California and the West. He returned from California several years ago and deposited \$353 in the banking house of E. S. Card & Co. When Mr. Card failed he became very much excited and declared he had lost all he had in the world. He has been drinking very much of late and was greatly excited. Two weeks ago Reed asked the assignee when he was going to get his money. The assignee replied. "As soon as we can settle up matters." Yesterday morning Reed is said to have borrowed the pistol with which the shooting was done from his brother, in Erieville, telling him he wanted to use it to kill rats. The pistol was a small-size Bmith & Wesson with five barrels. Three were loaded when it was taken from Reed. Reed said to a Sun correspondent that he intended to kill Card, and that he got the pistol for that purpose.

"He has robbed me of my money," said he, "and I sent it to Card to keep, for I had confidence in him, and he told me he would take good care of it for me, and pay me interest. He knew he was going to fail, and why didn't he give me my money? He has robbed me and he has robbed westrybody. I am sorry I didn't kill him."

Beed was taken to Morrisville, this forenoon, where the Grand Jury of Madison County is in secsion.

Senator Birdsall's Unsuccessful Attempt to Change his Vote.

ALBANY, May 26 .- The Brooklyn charter, which every member supposed was safely out of the way, caused another and final flurry in the Senate this morning. The amended charter was carried yesterday without a vote to spare. This morning Senator Birdsall asked unanimous consent to be recorded against the bill. Yesterday he voted for it. The Senator's proposition was such a remarkable one that at first the Senators did not understand what it When it was plain that he meant just what he said, and that he desired by being recorded against the bill, which was then in the Governor's hands, to kill it, he found that he

corded against the bill, which was then in the Governor's hands, to kill it, he found that he had stirred up a mare's nest. Senator Birdsali insisted that he had requested the Clerk to change his vote yesterday, and that this had not been done. This, he asserted, made it proper for him to make this unusual request. The Senate refused to act upon the request, it being the opinion that there was only one way to get at the bill if it had not been signed, and that was to ask for its recall from the Governor. The Senator's action has been the cause of great comment. It was said that he had promised Senator Jacobs to vote against the bill if his vote was necessary to kill it, and as this contingency happened unexpectedly to Senator Birdsall, he desired to keep good faith with Senator Jacobs. However, the Governor has now signed the Brooklyn charter. Senator Strahan gota Public Burdens bill into the Senate by attaching it as a rider to an Assembly bill. The Senate passed it, and it was taken up stairs to the Assembly to be rushed through. The bill makes some very radical changes in New York city. The principal feature of it is the consolidation of the Department of Buildings, of which Mr. Dudley is the head, with the Fire Department. It reduces salaries about \$175,000, and it requires the heads of departments or report to the Board of Estimate next year reductions in salaries of 10 per cent. Policemen, school teachers, and firemen now serving are exempted, but all who are appointed hereafter are to be graded, the police and firemen's salaries of the lowest grade to be \$500.

At 11 P. M. the Assembly reached the bill. Some of the Democrats tried to filiuster, but Mr. Varnum pressed it to its passage by calling the previous question.

Senator Murtha rushed a bill through the Senator Murtha rushed a bill through the Senator and House to-day placing the State banks in the same position respecting forfeitures under the Usury law as national banks; that is, hereafter, if the Governor signs the bill. State banks will not forfeit the principal but that is, hereafter, if the Governor signs the bill, State banks will not forfeit the principal, but double the interest on a usury loan.

The President of the Senate to-day appointed Senators McCarthy, Baker, Mills, Strahan, and Bixby the committee to report to the next Legislature what means can be taken to reduce the expenditures—and—salaries—in New York—city. That is the ostensible purpose of the committee, but it is understood that there is a United States Senatorship behind it. There were many consultations with the Governor before the committee was appointed. The committee is in an anti-Arthur committee. None of them favors Gen. Arthur's election as Senator. There was doubt about one man until the Governor's assurances were received that the Senator referred to was not an Arthur man.

It is believed that the breach between Gen. Arthur and the Governor will before long result in an open battle. It is already said that the Governor has forgotten all promises that he made Gen. Arthur before the State Convention last fall. Gen. Arthur has not been able to secure a bit of patronage this winter. Even the appointment of Gen. Burke was due to other influences than Gen. Arthur have been seemingly friendly, because Gen. Arthur petered not to have a rupture, His friends say that if he intends to capture the Senatorship he must assume the aggressive as soon as the Chicago Convention is over.

The New Metropolitan Concert Hall.

The new concert hall, at the corner of which Broadway and Seventh avenue form two sides and Forty-first street a third one, was opened last evening to the stockholders and their guests. To-night it is threwn open to the

So far as could be judged from the limited experience of a single evening, this concert hall possesses every element to secure public favor. It is spacious, it is handsome, it is convenient, and, most important of all, it is thoroughly ventilated. Last evening furnished a severe test of its capacity to make an audience comfortable. It was a midsummer night and most theatres and concert rooms must have been hotbeds of discomfort. The inside of the Metropolitan, however, was quite endurable, and those who wanted to be thoroughly cool could easily attain their wish on the spacious roof, floored and fenced in, and open on all sides to the air. This roof promenade is a feature of the hall. It runs around the four sides of a square dome which rises in the centre of the edifice, and which is furnished on all sides with glass windows. These being raised those who choose to sit near them on this aerial terrace can at the same time get all the breeze there is and hear the music. That is a luxury that one knows of only by tradition. It existed in the old Castle Garden, when it was the home of opera, and then with a view of the bay added, to complete the charm. In other respects every provision seems to have been made for the convenience of the public. There is a place for promenaders; there is ample easting capacity around the orchestra stand for those who wish to listen quietly to the music; flaally there is a restaurant, and on the second tier private boxes.

The hall is rather severe in style, being fitted throughout with oak and other woods, and getting the massive effect that comes from the use of this material, but, of course, losing the brilliancy and variety that paint and color give. The orchestra consists of about fifty musicians, and is led by Mr. Rudolph Aronson, a young conductor of much energy and apparent capacity for his position. This, however, he has still to demonstrate. His orchestra is of the best material in the city.

The programme last evening was selected with judgment, being neither so light as to be flippant nor so severe as to be duil. It was a happy mixture of grave and gay. Attention was generally called away from the music is not be suddenly retreating carpenter being everywhere and, most important of all, it is thoroughly ven-tilated. Last evening furnished a severe test of

## MARY KENNEDY AND THE GYPSY.

A Girl who Parted with her Pockstbook in

As Mary Kennedy, a young servant girl, was returning to the residence of her employers at 281 Eighth street, Jersey City, on Friday night last, an aged, wrinkled-faced woman ran

night last, an aged, wrinkled-faced woman ran up to her and, catching her by the arm, exciaimed: "You are in trouble. I know all about it. Don't try to deceive me. I am a gypsy, and I'll tell you your fortune, my pretty lady, for fifty cents." The girl invited the woman into the basement of the house in which she was living and paid her the fifty cents.

Now," said the gypsy, "bring me some salt." The salt was brought, and the woman performed a variety of mystic antics. Then she turned hurriedly to the girl, and said in a peremptory tone: "Let me have your pocketbook, I must examine it. It contains the secret of your life."

The girl produced her pocketbook in which there was \$15, and delivered it to the woman, who thereupon hastily departed, saying that she would return on the following Monday with the solution of the secret.

On Monday evening she came back, pursuant to her appointment. She seemed to be very much agitated. "This thing cannot be put through," she said to the girl. "unless I get \$10 more. It is absolutely necessary that I should have the money to solve the secret."

The girl answered that she did not have \$10, but tendered a \$5 note, which the fortune teller condescended to accept.

"This may be enough," she said, as she again hastened away, after promising positively to return yesterday with the girl's future history.

After the gypsy had gone the girl began to

to return yesterday with the girl's future history.

After the gypsy had gone the girl began to suspect her sincerity, and informed Chief of Police Murphy of what had occurred. The Chief sent Detective Doyle to investigate the case, and yesterday afternoon Doyle arrested the woman in Grove street, in Jersey City, Before Judge Peloubet she said she was Sarah Smith, and that she belonged to the tribe of gypsies now encamped at Union Hill. She was committed for trial.

## Acklen to be Censured.

Washington, May 26.—The House Judiciary Committee considered to-day the evidence which has been taken in the investigation of Representative Ackler of Louisiana, charged with logislative lorgery, in having presented to the House for his colleague, Mr. King, a report which had never been agreed upon by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and to which Mr. King had not given his consent. The committee took no action to-day, we have the consent of the control of the cont

BROOKLYN'S CHARTER MADE A LAW. SCULLER HANLAN AT PLAY. RILEY FAILING TO MAKE HIM PUT FORTH A BEAL EFFORT.

> The Champion Resting on his Oars, Bathing his Hend, and Lying Down in his Boat While Riley Struggled Hopelessly in the Rear. WASHINGTON, May 26 .- The people of Washington have been treated to two profes-sional boat races within the past week, and neither was a success. The first race, between Hanlan and Courtney, was a complete flasco, the Union Springs oarsman not attempting to row. The race to-day was virtually a waik over ing tremendously beaten. About thirty thouand people witnessed to-day's race, that being about one-half of the number of spectators of he previous contest. The grand stands which had been creeted at advantageous points along the river for seeing the Hanlan-Courtney race remained standing to-day, and were partly filled with spectators. The ship-ping in Georgetown harbor was as gayly decorated as a week previous. Excursion steamers were filled with sightseers, and the river was crowded with tugs and small boats. Beyond a few car loads of excursionists from Baltimore, very few people from out of town were \$450 to \$150 being offered on Hanlan with few

present. The betting was very light, odds of \$450 to \$150 boing offered on Hanlan, with few takers. The course was staked off as for the race last week and the excellent management of the affair prevented any delay in starting or interference with the oarsmen in the race.

Both men were in good condition, Hanlan, if anything, being in the poorer form. His rowing weight is 150 pounds, and he weighed on the morning of the race a week ago, two pounds less. His weight to-day was 147 pounds. The heat seemed to affect him more than it did Riley, whose summer experiences at Saratoga have better fitted him to endure severe warm weather. The men were out for practice for the last time yesterday morning. The heat was then intense, and neither of the carsmen rowed far. Last night the heat was very trying, not a breath of air stirred, and it was impossible anywhere in the city to secure a refreshing night's rest.

At 10 o'clock this morning the thermometer recorded 90° in the shade, and the mercury cropt up as the day advanced until at 3 o'clock it indicated 93° in the shade. After the last race, a week ago, Hanlan suffered consideration, A physician attended him on the day following, and said that his patient had a slight attack of malaria. This information was not generally known, but Hanlan's backers, while confident that the champion could beat Riley, were somewhat anxious about the result.

Mr. Cooke of Willard's Hotel had volunteered to row, and at one time subscriptions came in slowly. Hanlan's friends evineed the liveliest anxiety about the condition of this purse. They inquired frequently whether the money had been raised, and did not exhibit great satisfaction when it was learned that the \$2,000 had been paid in. The result of the race has satisfied everybody, Riley included, that Hanlan is by far the superior oarsman. Although Riley broke one of his foot rests in the first two miles of the race, and was compelled thereafter to draw himself together mainly by the strength of one toot, he admitted openly in the Pr

was given.

Hanian caught the water first, and led at the start. For the first quarter of a mile the race was as pretty as one could wish to see. Both men rowed vigorously, Hanian pulling thirty-eight and Riley forty strokes to the minute. The Saratoga oarsman tried hard to pass the Canadian and failed. He caught a little crab within 200 yards of the start and lost half a Canadian and failed. He caught a little crab within 200 yards of the start, and lost half a boat's length by this blunder. In his anxiety to secure all the advantage to be obtained by hugging the Virginia shore, he steered too close in, and narrowly escaped fouling some small boats anchored just outside his water. At the half mile Hanian was over two lengths ahead and pulling thirty-two strokes to the minute with perfect case and grace. Riley fouled his half mile flag, which caused his paper shell to tip dangerously, and he then settled down to his work, pulling a stroke to the turning point which varied from twenty-seven to thirty-six to the minute. At the end of the first mile Hanian made one of his provoking stops, rested on his oars for a few seconds, removed his handkerchief from his head, and then resumed rowing. Riley was steering badly. He ran a long way out of his water toward the Virginia shore, and when nearing the turning boat was compelled to make a long curve to the north to get in proper position. Hanian steered beautifully. He laid a straight course for his turning flag and kept it without deviation. He stopped five times on the first half of the race, now lazily sponging his head, and again watching his antagonist far in the rear.

From this time the race was settled. Hanlan

and again watching his antagonist far in the rear.

From this time the race was settled. Hanlan turned his buoy in 17 minutes 56 seconds, and squared away for home before Riley reached his buoy. The time of Riley's turning was 18 minutes 25 seconds from the start. On the homestretch Riley seemed to feel that he was hopelessly beaten. He rowed without energy, and steered even more wildly than on the way down, narrowly escaping fouling some fishing nets far out of his course, on the Virginia side of the river. Hanlan, about a quarter of a mile ahead, did not pretend to row. He stopped frequently and watched Riley. Once he lay down at full length in the bottom of his shell. As the oarsmen neared the last mile of the race Hanlan's appearance far ahead was greeted with applause from the people on the banks of the river and the steamers in the stream. Riley was determined not to repeat Courtney's habit, when behind, of sneaking off into his boat to his work with renewed vigor. Hanlan's frequent stoppages enabled Riley to close up somewhat the gap botween them. As the gun was fired announcing that Hanlan had won the race Riley was about one-eighth of a mile behind. The official time of the race was: Hanlan, 36 minutes 22 1-10 seconds; Riley, 37 minutes 21 5-8 seconds.

The two men approached each other after crossing the line and shook hands. The whistles of the tugboats and steamers blew furiously, the people on the docks screamed frantically, and tho noise of cheers and clapping of hands echoed ever the water from Easby's Point to the aqueduct bridge. After the referee had announced Hanlan the winner the coarsmen naddled to their respective boathouses and soon returned to the city. The kindest expressions for Riley's pluck and determination were heard on all sides.

The race was a square one, and Riley lost it solely because of his inability to beat the Canadian. Hanlan made a short speech to-night to allarge crowd in front of Willard's Hotel. He said he supposed he would not have won so easily had not an accident h From this time the race was settled. Hanlan

### Farewell Banquet to Campanini. Italo Campanini, the tenor, is to sail for Eu-

Italo Campanini, the tenor, is to sail for Europe in the ateamship Celtic to-day. His music loving countrymen entertained him last evening at a tarewell banquet, at 42 Union square. Dr. Caro presided, and appecales were made by him and Dr. Brigiotti and J. Gianelli of the Circle Italiano, by P. Gariggiolo, representing the Societa Unione, and others.

After the banquet the party went to the Concert Garden at Broad way and Forty first street, where they were received by a brilliant company. Campanini said that he is going to London to Routin a fire Majordy's Theories. He is to go thence to Haly, and he hopes to return to the United States in October next.

Senator James G. Blaine of Maine arrived in the city from Washington last evening and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He saw a few friends before retir

A fair lady becomes still fairer by using that salutary beautifier, Glenn's Solphur Sosp. Sold by all druggists. "still's Hair and Whisker Dyo," black or brown Sto. Depot, Criticator s. 1.5 Fution act, New York.—46.

WOMEN WITH THE BALLOT.

Winning a Handsome Victory in a Contest in A by-law of the Oratorio Society of this

city confers upon a quorum of the Board of Directors the right to amend the by-laws at will. The exercise of this right has of late, because directed against a prerogative particularly cherished by the ladies, created discord in the ordinally harmonious socity. Secretary Train announced at a recent meeting that the Board of Directors had abol-ished the by-law entiting each member to a ticket to every entertainment given by the society. The ladies of the society had always esteemed the free tickets highly, calling them "escort tickets," because they gave them to the gentlemen who acted as their escorts to and from the entertainments. The dissatisfied ladies determined to make strong opposition to the Board's encroachment upon this privilege. They agitated zeal-tously. The gentlemen who sympathized with them resolved upon the more practical expedient of an opposition ticket, to be distributed at the annual meeting when directors must be elected. The meeting was held last evening in Grace Chapel, the Rev. William H. Cook, assistant pastor of St. John's Curch, presiding. The Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter of Grace Church, in full evening dress, sat in a front seaf for a few minutes, and then retired. The ladies of the society were strongly in the majority, and they conversed only in regard to the "Escort tickets." The sentiment prevailing among them was strongly in fovor of the restoration of the bylaw to existence.

The regular ticket, headed by Dr. Potter, and the opposition ticket, with the name of Dr. Leopold Damrosch, the conductor of the society, at its head, were industriously circulated. It was understood that the placing of Dr. Damrosch's name on the opposition ticket was not sanctioned by him.

At the bottom of the opposition ticket was printed: "If you are opposed to members being deprived of escort tickets for the concerts, vote this ticket."

Before the polls were declared open President Cooke announced that no other nominations than those made at the last meeting were in order, and the fifteen directors must be chosen from the twenty-five gentlementhen nominated, and put on the regular ticket.

The ladies did not appear to be downcast by this ruling, because they seemed to depend upon an opportunity to show the Board of Directors the state of feeling in regard to "escort tickets" by a direct vote.

While the tellers were counting the votes, had never intentionally abused the wide discretion given them. That discretion could be take ciety. The ladies of the society had always esteemed the free tickets highly, calling them "escort tickets," because they

## THE MISSOURI DEMOCRATS.

St. Louis, May 26 .- The Democratic State Convention met at Moberley this morning, and, after appointing committees, took a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon. When the Convention

2 o'clock this afternoon. When the Convention reassembled, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported B. Gratz Brown for President, Capt. Parks of Plate County nominated the temporary Chairman, John F. Williams, for permanent President, saying:

"Brown is a Tilden man, and the issue between Tilden and anti-Tilden is now to be made."

This lead to a good deal of discussion, when finally Mr. Williams obtained the floor and declined to be a candidate, and asked Capt. Parks to withdraw his name. The report of the Committee was then adopted unanimously. The call of districts for the announcement of delegates to Cincinnati was made with the following result:

First District—G. Campbell and Frank Harris. Second—Charles W. Francis and Joseph Pullitzer. Third—Dan. Kirwin and John Capt. Fifth—J. W. Barth and L. B. Woodside. Sixth—E. P. Lindsay and Charles Morgan. Seventh—V. D. Steel and John Cosgrove. Eighth—Not reported. Ninth—James Craig and J. M. Riley. Tenth—J. B. Norton and B. F. Taylor, Eleventh—W. S. Jackson and F. W. Nestich—Howard McCabe and H. D. Marshall. Thirteenth—N. C. Dryden and James P. Woods.

## COLORADO REPUBLICANS.

Gushes over Blaine. DENVER, May 26 .- The Republican Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock vesterday afternoon. The following delegates to Chicago were

noon. The following delegates to Chicago were chosen: Ex-Gov. Routt, Lieut.-Gov. L. Head. Amos Sleck, George T. Clark, J. A. Ellett, M. N. Megure. Alternates: E. L. Campbell, Kent Wolf, Leon Derer, A. P. Cory, J. T. Blake, J. D. Hall. Ex-Gov. Routt was chosen chairman of the Chicago delegation.

Besolutions were adopted requesting the delegates to Chicago to use all honorable means to secure the selection of Gen. Grant; declaring Gen. Grant a fit and competent person to conduct the affairs of the nation; that while the Republican party of Colorado express a preference for the nomination of Gen. Grant, they recognize in James G. Blaine one of the purest patriots and most able men that America has ever produced; and should he be the candidate at Chicago "we pledge him Colorado by as large a majority as any other candidate."

The Convention stood 166 for Grant to 66 anti-Grant delegates.

## GRANT IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Republican League Declaring that it will not Support Him.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26 .- The National Republican League of Philadelphia has just adopted the following resolution:

adopted the following resolution:

Resolvel, That the National Republican League of Philadelphia, in sending delegates to Chicago, instructs them to declare that the members of the league will not vote under any circumstances for Gen. Grant, but will support any other homines of the Chicago Convention.

Among the delegates are Wayne MacVeagh, W. Roth Wister, Wharton Barker, H. C. Lea, and Prof. Seidenstricker.

At the meeting the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the delegates will start for Chicago to work against Grant Sunday night, and will be joined on the way by anti-third-term workers from Harrisburg, Altoona, and various other cities in the State. They also expect to meet workers from New York and Massachusetts. The leaders here say there will be 500 anti-third-termers on the ground at Chicago. They will hold a meeting there the day before the Republican Convention and decide upon what action to take.

An Anti-Grant Demonstration in Chicago. CHICAGO, May 26 .- In response to a call for an anti-Grant meeting issued by ninety-two delegates of the Farwell Hall, Cook County two delegates of the Farwell Hall, Cook County Convention, to Springfield, about 3,000 persons, including a large number of ladies, gained admission to Central Music Hall to-night. The hall being completely filled long before the time for the speaking to commence, and it being announced that the same speakers would also be presentatan overflowing meeting in Farwell Hall, that hall was also filled by some 2,000 people. The Music Hall assemblage, which had more the appearance of a grand opera audience, on a gala night, than of a meeting for political purposes, was called to order by Lieut, George Shuman, who, in a brief speech, nominated Henry W. King for Chairman. The first speaker of the evening was Kirk Hawes, who was received with three cheers, and proceeded to narrate the wrongs suffered by the Farwell Hall delegates to Springfield. He was frequently interrupted by applause and cheers.

Congressmen who Wish to Go to Chicago. WASHINGTON, May 26.-Leave of absence was asked for many members in the House to-day-Mr. Pryce (Rep., Me.) putting his application on the ground of his desire to attend the Chicago Convention—but Mr. Hutch-ins (New York Dem), objected except coupled with the condition that those members with when absentees are paired may vote to make a quorum. So leave was not grained.

### Shooting at Witnesses in Court. CHARLESTON, S. C., May 26.—There was grea

CHABLESTON, S. C., May 26.—There was great excitement in the Court of General Sessions, at Kingstree, in this State, to-day. A man named Ward was found guilty of forgery, and as soon as the verdict was announced he rose from his seat within the bar, drew a pistol, and deliberately fred twice at two men named Harper and Lanc, the principal witnesses against him. Harper was unintry, but the second shot wounded Lane in both hands. Ward is in jail.

An Avenue C car rau over Wm. Leonard, aged 17 months, whose parents live at 512 East Thirty-sixth street, on Second avenue, last evening, breaking both legs. He died in Hellevue Hospital. James S. Smith, the driver, was acressed.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGH BRIDGE'S CURIOSITY. AN INSULATED WIRE FOUND BURIED DEEP UNDERGROUND,

Probable Telegraph Cable, but with What Connections, by Whom Laid, at What Time, and for What Purpose as yet Unexplained. For the past two weeks laborers have been at work at High Bridge digging a pit for a southern terminus of the New York City and Northern Railroad, now in course of construction, which is to connect at that place with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The circular pit for the turn table is about 40 feet in diameter, and its location is about 500 feet north of the High Bridge. It is about 150 feet back from the east bank of the Harlem Biver, and about the same distance from Sedgwick avenue, which rups parallel with the river. On Saturday last, the pit having then been excavated to the depth of about three feet, one of the workmen came upon something that he took to be one of the small roots of a tree. He struck it with his spade, thinking he would easily cut it through, but blow after blow failed to divide the tough "root." Then a pickaxe was brought, and, although the supposed root was driven far into the ground by the powerful blows it received, it came up each time intact. More effective cutting instruments were then resorted to, and finally, the "root" having been divided, the workmen were surprised to find it a perfect iron wire insulated by a thick coating of rubber. The whole thing was a little more than half an inchin diameter. The diameter of the wire itself was about one-fifth of an inch. At first the discovery was not considered to be of much importance, but gradually, as all the circumstances were taken into consideration, the old residents of High Bridge began to think that there was some mystery associated with the discovery of this subterranean wire. The oldest inhabitants did not remember ever having seen an excavation made for the laying of such a wire. Mr. Ward, who has lived near the spot for thirty-five years, said he was positive that the wire was not laid in his time, and, in fact, the earth around and about the wire showed no signs of having been idisturbed at any recent date. blows it received, it came up each time intact.

the wire was not laid in his time, and, in fact, the earth around and about the wire showed no signs of having been idisturbed at any recent date.

The depth of the wire below the original surface of the ground is about twelve feet. In the construction of the new route of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and in the grading of Sedgwick avenue, the earth above the wire had previously been excavated to a depth of about nine feet.

The direction of the insulated wire was straight toward the river bank, and it passed almost through the middle of the excavation for the turn table. As soon as the discovery was made known, a good many persons visited the place and appropriated as large specimens of the mysterious subterranean cable as they could procure. The operator in the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company at High Bridge got a plece about fourteen inches long, which he will to-day send to the principal office of the company for examination.

The debates over the discovery at High Bridge have resulted in the propounding of at least three marvellous theories by the unselentific lookers-on. The first is that the wire was laid by prehistoric Americans, and that they must have understood the electric tolegraph. Another is that the wire was laid surreptitiously during the war of the rebellion with the intention of blowing up High Bridge, which carries the Croton Aqueduct over the Harlem River, and thus cutting off the supply of water from the city of New York. The third theory is that the wire was laid by a band of robbers, who, as tradition has it, had a den in that neighborhood some half a century ago. To strengthen the latter theory, the fact is adduced that seven or eight years ago, when the construction of the New York Boston, and Montrasi Railroad was begun (new the New York City and Northern), numerous coins were discovered near that place. Mr. Ryle, who keeps a summar hotal and garden about 100 yards from the spot, cays that he saw those coins, and that he came into possession of one of th

side of the excavation.

The following diagram may serve to explain:

A-West bank of Harlem River.
B-Bed of the Harlem.
C-East bank of the Harlem.
D-Excavation
a o-Section of cable found,
B B-Terraced formation.

BB-Terraced formation.

The country for miles around the spot where the wire was found is very rough and rugged, and until the completion of the grand arches of the bridge which carries the Croton Acquoduct across the valley of the Harlem River, was wild and unfrequented.

The first submarine insulated cable ever laid for telegraphic purposes was, according to the the record, that laid beneath the waters of the Hudson, opposite Fort Lee, by Mr. Morse, in 1848. That was a copper wire. Experiments in electric telegraphy were made in Westchester Country, rears ago, both by Dr. Cravec and Dr. Sayre, but it is not known that they had oocasion to lay a wire twelve feet under ground.

Found Dead Six Weeks After his Marriage. The body of a drowned man was yesterday found in Gravesend Bay, with a brick in his cost probact. In one pocket was the business card of Geo L Car attorney and counsellor at 50 Liberty street, this city. On the reverse side of this card was the tollowing. On the reverse side of this card was the following, written in pencil: "One of the thieves who rathed me." This was simed with the name of Powers. The bedy This was simed with the name of Powers. The bedy was removed to A. E. Stillwell's undertaker stop at Graveson, and a mesenager was sent to this city to see Mr. Carlisie concluded that the bedy mether had of William W. Purdy, who lived at Court mis Prostent streets. Brooklyn. He formerly kept a billiam selfon at 10 Broadway, but met with some business reverses, which rendered him despondent. He was married flout six weeks age.

Mr. Purdy had been missing from his home for about a week, but his wife, although artively searching for firm, do not make his disappearance known until a few day ago. In addition to the brick which was found in the power, a rope was tied to his voice. It is believed that he had a weight attached to this rope, which was loging the water.

Washington, May 26 .- John Sherman mailed the following letter to Gen. Hillhouse in New York to ment has been compelled to pay for the bonds recently purchased, and am dissoord to extend the call for hils to the 4 said 41s, which at market rates will pay the Government a better interest. I have no lear but that Congress will provide means for the payment of the bonds as they mature, and am quite sure the hope of the holders of bends that they will run lonzer than maturity is unfounded. well as for those of the description heretatary.

You will therefore please give notice that next Wednesday, and every Wednesday thereafter until further notice, the department will receive bids for the four and four and a hish per cent, bonds of the United States, at well as for those of the description heretatore purchased.

Very respectfully.

John Sherman, Secretary.

Prospects for Congressional Adjournment. WASHINGTON, May 26 .- The Senate Appropriations Committee will probably consider the adjournment resolution next Saturday and decide with what amendment to report it to the Senate. A majority of the amendment to report it to the Senate. A majority of the members of the committee believe it will be possible to adjourn by the 10th or 12th of June, and one or the other of the states will, probably be selected. The Sanitry of the class will probably be selected. The Sanitry (iv) A way to be selected to the class will be passed to the comment of the majority of the lower than was anticipation in the House than was anticipation in the House than was anticipated whether it can be passed to morrow. It is expected that the Post Office Appropriation bill will come up for concurrence or non-concurrence in the Senate amendments in Friday, after which the co-near Deficiency Appropriation bill will be considered. The Senate is wasting time to pointed idebate over Mr. Bayard's Supervisors bill. It is expected that the bill will be seted upon to morrow.

## The Baltimore Races,

BALTIMORE, May 26.—The second day's racing Bounce third. Time, 1:44%. The second race, the Ver nonine third. Time, 1945. The second race, the Vermai Stakes, one mile, for three-year olds, was won by the Wanderer filly, named Marry Lauphier after the race, Edelweis second, and Judge Murray third. Time, 1945. The third race, also a dash of a mile, was won by Hattle F. Time, 1945. The fourth race, the Peyton handless, was mile heats for four-year olds. The first heat was won by Werler in 1945, but Gabriel won the second in 1945, and the third and race in 1955. Day Star won the trial steeplechase.

You Can Always Roly On American "Star" Soft Capsulese for a speedy cure.